



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1329.0 - Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 2006

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## Summary

### Main Features

#### NOTES

#### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from other sources.

#### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This publication includes a Feature Article describing changes to the collection of inventory data.

#### SOURCE MATERIAL

With the exception of the tables and graphs relating to world comparisons, all sources cited refer to ABS publications and/or ABS data available on request.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

#### ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

#### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Damian Sparkes on Adelaide (08) 8237 7425.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

There were 1,901,560 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2005-06, a decrease of 23,930 tonnes (1.2%) on the record crop of last year. Beverage wine production was 1,434.5 million litres, a drop of 0.6% on the record high from 2004-05. There was continued growth in the export of Australian produced wine, which reached 722.2 million litres during 2005-06, an increase of 7.8% from last year. The value of these exports increased 1.6%, to \$2.8b. Domestic sales of Australian wine increased slightly, rising by 0.2% to 431.1 million litres.

### WINE AND GRAPE INDUSTRY - 2005-06

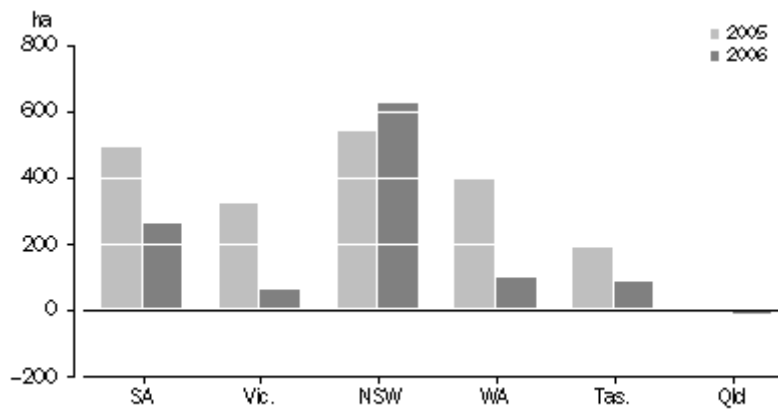
	Value	% change from 2004-05
Area of bearing vines (ha)	158 167	3.2
Total grape production (t)	1 981 198	-2.2
Fresh grapes crushed (t)	1 901 560	-1.2
Beverage wine production (million L)	1 434.5	-0.6
Beverage wine inventories (million L)	2 106.9	2.1
Domestic sales of Australian wine (million L)	431.1	0.2
Domestic sales value of Australian wine (\$m)	1 899.9	-9.4
Exports of Australian wine (million L)	722.2	7.8
Exports of Australian wine (\$m)	2 757.9	1.6
Imports of wine (million L)	27.2	22.7
Imports of wine (\$m)	234.2	24.4

### AREA OF VINES

The area of vines being cultivated increased again, from the record area last year of 166,665 hectares, to 168,791 hectares in 2006. The total area of vines bearing grapes increased from 153,204 hectares to 158,167 hectares, a rise of 3.2%. The area of non-bearing grapes fell 21.1% in 2006 to 10,624 hectares from 13,462 hectares in 2005.

The net increase in area planted under vines for 2005-06 (derived from vines planted and vines lost during the year) was 1,103 hectares, which was 39.5% less than the net increase recorded in 2004-05 (1,823 hectares).

### Vine Planting, Net change by state



Source: ABS data available on request, Vineyards Survey.

## VINEYARD IRRIGATION

There were 6,583 vineyards that irrigated in 2006. This was 83.5% of the total number of vineyards in Australia (7,861). The area of grapevines irrigated was 148,660 hectares, with South Australia (65,597 hectares) accounting for 44.1%. New South Wales (35,876 hectares) and Victoria (33,575 hectares) collectively had 46.7% of the area of grapevines irrigated nationally. The average usage of water was 3.66 megalitres per hectare. Victoria averaged 5.10 megalitres per hectare, New South Wales 4.38 megalitres per hectare and South Australia 2.91 megalitres per hectare.

The most common watering method continues to be drip or micro spray with 116,822 hectares, or 78.6% of the total area irrigated. There were 56,487 hectares of vineyard land watered by this method in South Australia.

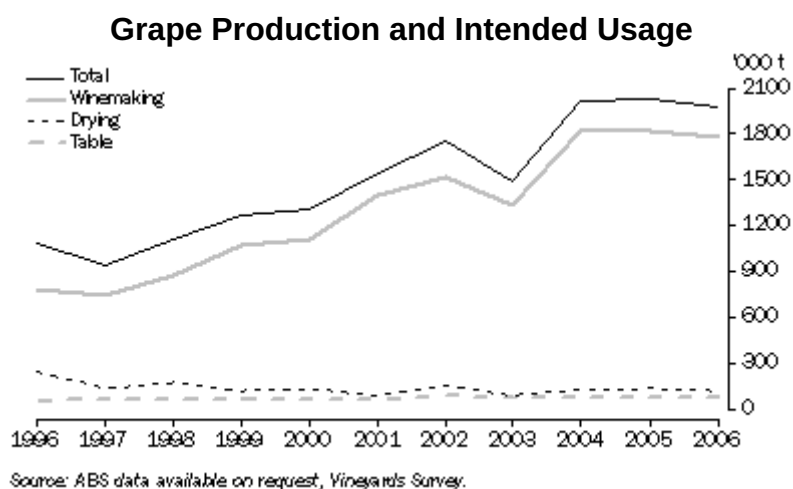
Spray excluding micro spray was the second most utilised method with 17.4% of irrigated vineyards (25,928 hectares). In Victoria, 32.4% (10,872 hectares) of all area irrigated was watered by spray excluding micro spray. The third most common method of watering was furrow or flood (12,017 hectares) with New South Wales accounting for 7,462 hectares, or 20.8% of their total area irrigated.

Surface water from either state owned or private irrigation schemes was the most common source of water used by vineyards in Australia. There were 87,761 hectares drawing from this source. South Australia (30,493 hectares), New South Wales (28,349) and Victoria (26,047) collectively have 96.7% of the vineyard land sourcing water from state owned or private irrigation schemes. Nationally, the next most important water source for vineyards was underground water supply (32,587 hectares), followed by other surface water (29,820 hectares).

## GRAPE PRODUCTION

The weight of grapes harvested in 2006 was 1,981,198 tonnes which was a 2.2% decrease on 2005. Red grape production was down 2.0% to 1,026,301 tonnes, but still represented more than half (51.8%) of the total grapes harvested. The production of white grapes was 954,897 tonnes, a 2.5% decrease on the tonnage harvested in 2005.

There were 1,781,668 tonnes of grapes harvested for winemaking, a decrease of 2.0% on the 1,818,426 tonnes harvested in 2005. The production of grapes for drying decreased by 13.0%, to 117,819 tonnes which was almost counter-balanced by the 12.5% increase in the amount of table and other grapes harvested (81,710 tonnes).



## WINEMAKING LOCATIONS AND GRAPES CRUSHED

For the 2006 vintage there were 435 locations around Australia which crushed 50 tonnes or more of grapes owned by 392 winemaking businesses, compared with the 2005 vintage which had 413 locations owned by 366 winemaking businesses. There were 1,901,560 tonnes of grapes crushed in 2005-06, a decrease of 23,930 tonnes (1.2%) from last year.

Almost 30% of all locations were in South Australia and they accounted for 48.0% of the national wine grape crush, a slight rise from the 47.3% recorded in 2005. New South Wales/Australian Capital Territory (NSW/ACT) had 21.1% of the total number of locations with 34.6% of the total wine crush, followed by Victoria (24.8% of all locations and 13.6% of all grapes crushed) and Western Australia (18.9% of locations and 3.5% of the grape crush).

The 392 winemaking businesses, in terms of crush capacity, are diverse in size. There were 215 businesses that each crushed from 50 to 400 tonnes of grapes, producing a combined crush of 34,309 tonnes. Of these smaller businesses, the 115 smallest winemakers accounted for only 0.6% of all grapes crushed and averaged 93 tonnes each.

The 177 businesses that each crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes crushed a total of 1,867,251 tonnes (98.2% of the national total) of grapes. There were 16 winemakers that crushed more than 20,000 tonnes each, accounting for a total of 1,411,396 tonnes of grapes or 74.2% of the total crush. These 16 businesses averaged 88,212 tonnes each.

## BEVERAGE WINE PRODUCTION

There were 1,410.5 million litres of beverage wine produced by winemakers that crushed more than 400 tonnes of grapes, or had sales of more than 250,000 litres. This beverage

wine production figure was 9.9 million litres (0.7%) less than the total for 2004-05.

Production of unfortified wine accounted for 99.1% of the total beverage wine produced by these winemakers. Red/rosé wine made up 776.0 million litres (55.0%) of the beverage wine produced in 2005-06. This was an increase of 15.3 million litres (2.0%) on the Red/rosé wine produced in 2004-05. White wine accounted for 621.7 million litres, a fall of 17.6 million litres (2.8%) on the previous year.

The fortified wine production total of 12.7 million litres was 37.2% lower than the figure for 2004-05 (20.3 million litres).



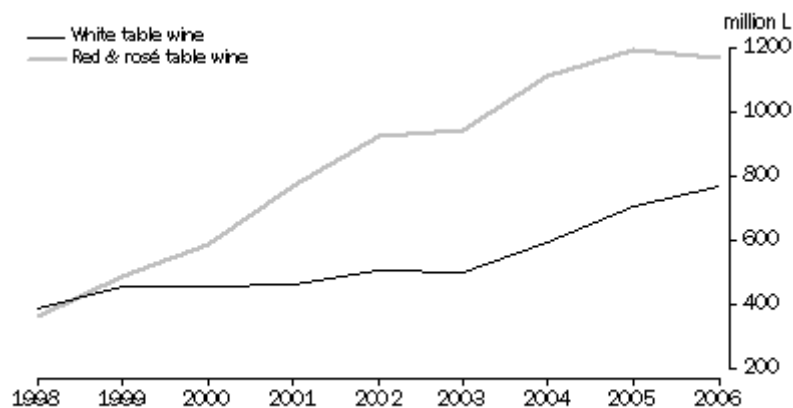
## WINE INVENTORIES

Inventories of Australian beverage wine held by winemakers continued to grow in 2006, reaching 2,106.9 million litres at 30 June 2006. This was a 2.1% increase on the record high of last year (2,063.2 million litres) which rose 11.3% on the inventories held at 30 June 2004 (1,854.5 million litres).

Table wine inventories rose 2.1% to 1,934.3 million litres at 30 June 2006. Once again, stocks of white table wine showed the largest increase of 9.0% (63.4 million litres) giving a total of 768.9 million litres of white wine held as stock by winemakers. White table wine made up 36.5% of the stock of total beverage wine stored by winemakers this year compared to 34.2% last year.

Red/rosé table wine fell by 2.0% (23.7 million litres) from 1,189.1 million litres in 2005 to 1,165.4 million litres at 30 June 2006. Red/rosé table wine still represented more than half (55.3%) of the beverage wine stock held by winemakers.

## INVENTORIES OF AUSTRALIAN TABLE WINE - At 30 June



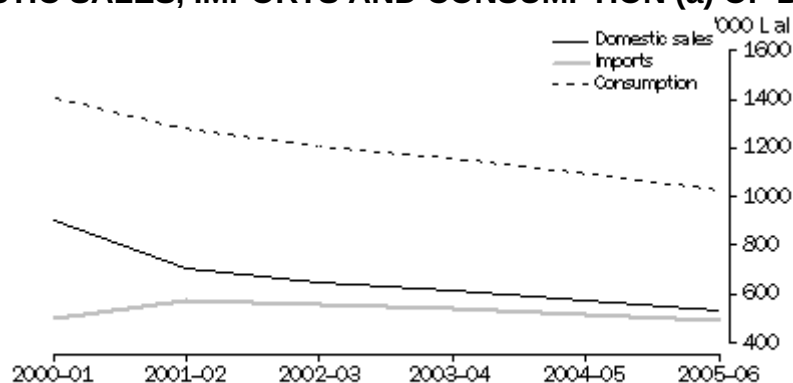
Source: ABS data available on request, *Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey*.

## BRANDY

The domestic sales of Australian brandy have continued to fall, dropping to 535,000 litres of alcohol in 2005-06. This was the fifth consecutive year to show a downward movement since the high in 2000-01 (901,000 litres of alcohol).

The volume of imported brandy cleared for home consumption decreased for the fourth consecutive year, falling a further 4.8% to 494,000 litres of alcohol. Exports of Australian brandy rose sharply to 38,000 litres of alcohol (a rise of 111.1%), continuing the positive movement shown last year.

### DOMESTIC SALES, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION (a) OF BRANDY



(a) Available for consumption in Australia - Domestic sales plus Imports.

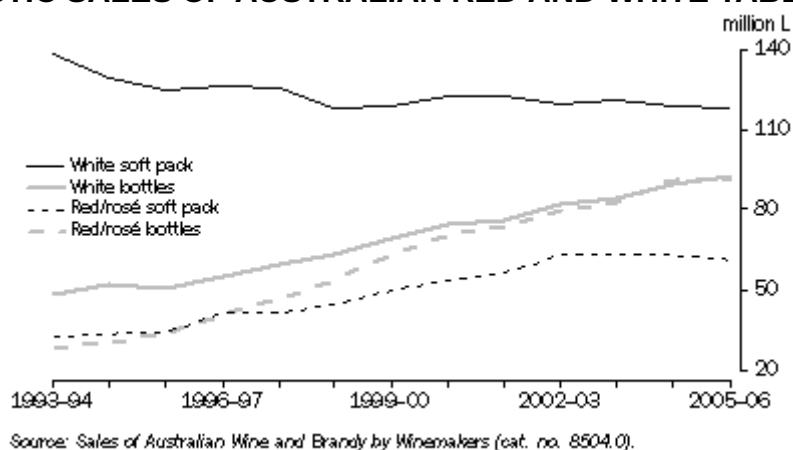
Source: *Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers* (cat. no. 8504.0).

## DOMESTIC WINE SALES

Domestic sales of Australian wine in 2005-06 were 431.1 million litres, a slight increase (0.2%) on the previous year's total of 430.1 million litres. In terms of volume, the components that recorded the largest increases were white table wine (2.6 million litres) and bulk fermented sparkling wine (1.3 million litres). The domestic sales for Red/rosé table wine fell by 1.9 million litres. Fortified wines also continued to fall, dropping to 18.5 million litres in 2005-06, which was 1.4 million litres less than last year and 7.4 million litres less than ten years ago.

The quantity of table wine sold in glass containers of less than two litres continued to increase. In 2005-06, 183.5 million litres of table wine were sold in glass containers less than two litres, comprising 91.2 million litres of red/rosé wine (up 0.1%) and 92.3 million litres of white wine (up 3.1%). The amount of table wine sold in soft packs fell again to 179.3 million litres, 2.5 million litres (1.4%) less than 2004-05. Other containers accounted for 2.7 million litres, higher than the total for 2004-05 (2.4 million litres).

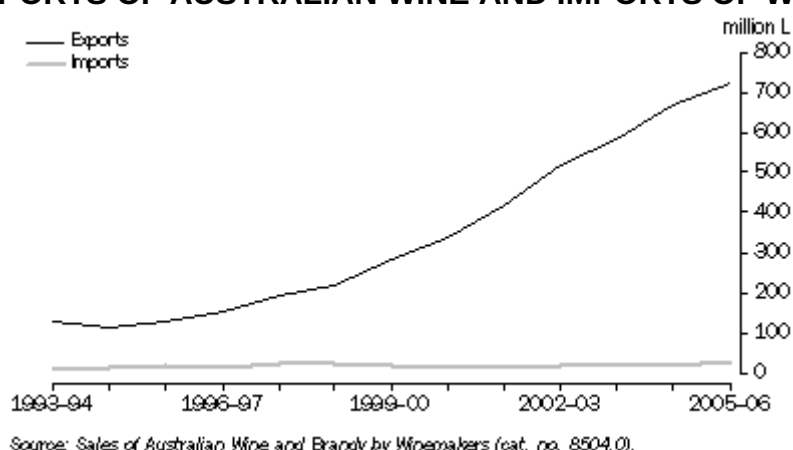
### DOMESTIC SALES OF AUSTRALIAN RED AND WHITE TABLE WINE



### WINE EXPORTS

Australian wine exports continued to grow in 2005-06 with 722.2 million litres of wine exported to world markets, a rise of 7.8% on last year. The value of these exports rose by \$42.6m (1.6%) to \$2,757.9m. However, the average price per litre fell 5.7% from \$4.05 in 2004-05 to \$3.82 in 2005-06. For the 2005-06 period Australia imported 27.2 million litres of wine, significantly less than the volume exported.

### EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN WINE AND IMPORTS OF WINE

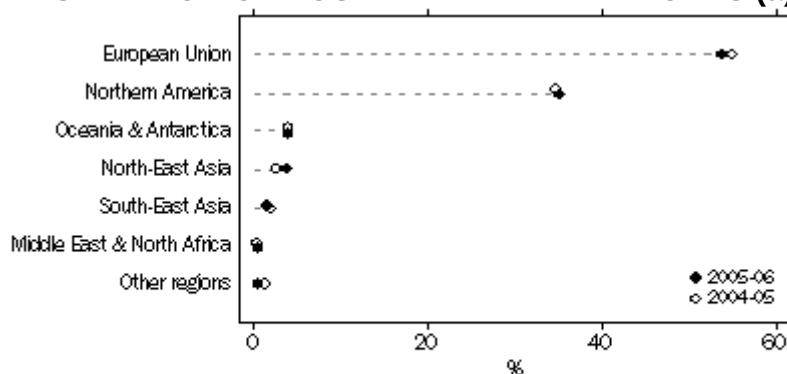


### DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS

The European Union continued to be the major regional destination for Australian wine exports in 2005-06. It accounted for 388.3 million litres (53.8% of total exports by volume),

valued at \$1,302.9m (47.2% of total exports by value). Exports to Northern America accounted for 253.9 million litres (35.2%) and were valued at \$1,110.6m (40.3%). The United Kingdom was the major country of destination for Australian wine, taking more than one third (36.2%) of the Australian wine exported during 2005-06. There were 261.5 million litres (valued at \$945.8m) of Australian wine exported to the United Kingdom, followed by the United States of America which imported 204.9 million litres (\$864.2m) and Canada with 48.9 million litres of wine valued at \$245.7m.

#### DESTINATION OF AUSTRALIAN WINE EXPORTS (a)



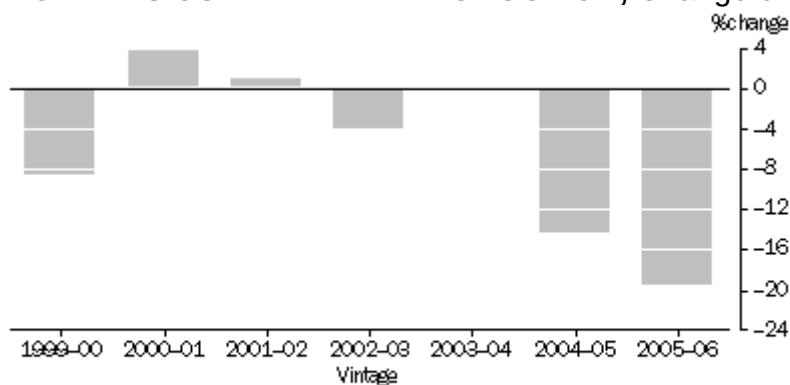
(a) Proportion of total wine exports, by volume.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

## GRAPE AND WINE PRICES

The wine grape price index showed another significant fall in 2005-06, down 19.8%. The index of prices received by winemakers also fell in 2005-06, dropping 0.5%. The price received for wine for domestic consumption remained steady, while the price received for wine for export decreased by 1.7%. The consumer price index for wine increased by 0.8% in 2005-06, compared with the annual increase of 3.2% in the All groups consumer price index.

#### PRICE INDEX OF GRAPES USED IN WINE PRODUCTION, Change on previous vintage



Source: ABS data available on request, Price Indexes of Materials used in Manufacturing Industries.

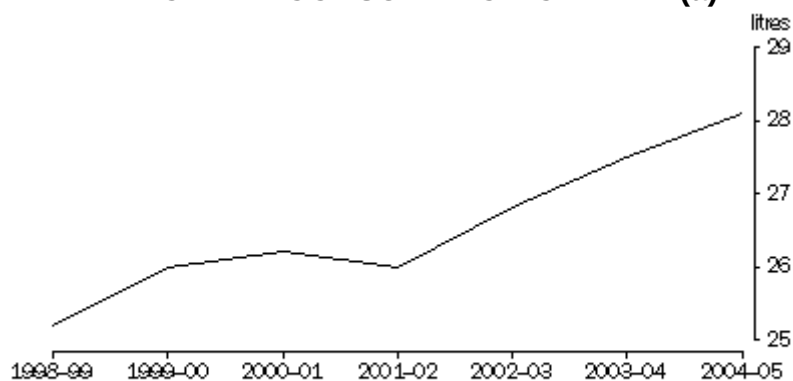
## WINE CONSUMPTION

Apparent per capita consumption of wine has continued to increase, rising to 28.1 litres in



2004-05. In 1998-99 per capita consumption was 25.2 litres. The level of per capita consumption rose to 26.0 litres in 1999-2000 and remained relatively unchanged for three years until 2002-03 when it rose to 26.8 litres. The level of per capita consumption continued to rise in 2003-04 to reach 27.5 litres. This latest increase is more in line with the movements of the past decade and to the longer term trend which has seen per capita consumption of wine climb steadily over the last 50 years.

### PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF WINE (a)



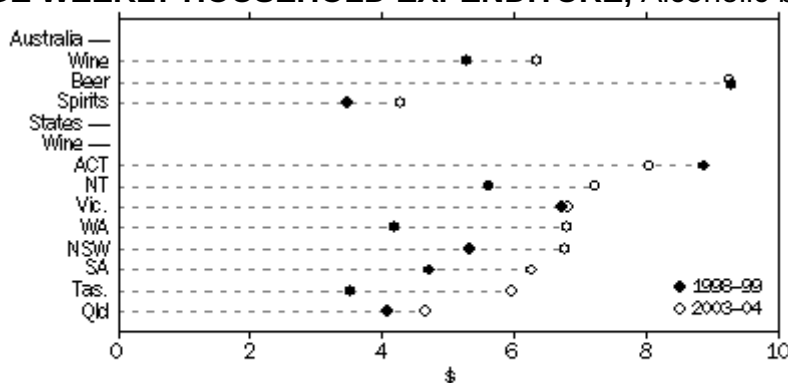
(a) Apparent consumption of wine by persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: Apparent Consumption of Alcohol, Australia (cat. no. 4307.0.55.001).

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The most current details of household expenditure show that during 2003-04 Australian households spent an average of \$6.33 per week on wine. Households in the Australian Capital Territory spent the most with \$8.04 and those in Queensland the least with \$4.65. Australian Capital Territory households spent the highest proportion of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine (33.0%), while Northern Territory (NT) households spent the lowest (19.2%). Households in New South Wales (29.0%), Victoria (28.7%) and South Australia (27.8%) spent more than one quarter of their total weekly alcohol expenditure on wine. From 1998-99 to 2003-04 there was a 19.9% increase in weekly expenditure on wine nationally.

### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Alcoholic beverages

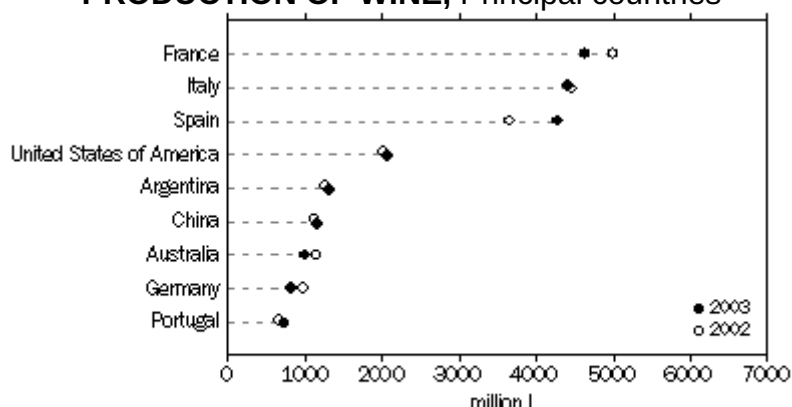


Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 2003-04 (cat. no. 6535.0.55.001).

## WORLD COMPARISONS

Of the countries for which 2003 data are available, Australia's ranking for area of vines planted (157 thousand hectares) was twelfth, the same position as the previous year. Spain (1,207 thousand hectares), France (887 thousand hectares) and Italy (868 thousand hectares) had the greatest areas under vine. Australia was ranked eleventh in terms of total grape production (1,497 thousand tonnes). The top two countries with the highest grape production were Italy (7,484 thousand tonnes) and Spain (6,817 thousand tonnes), followed closely by France (6,307 thousand tonnes). France (4,636 million litres), Italy (4,409 million litres) and Spain (4,280 million litres) were the largest producers of wine. Australia produced 1,019 million litres of wine and was ranked seventh in the world for wine production.

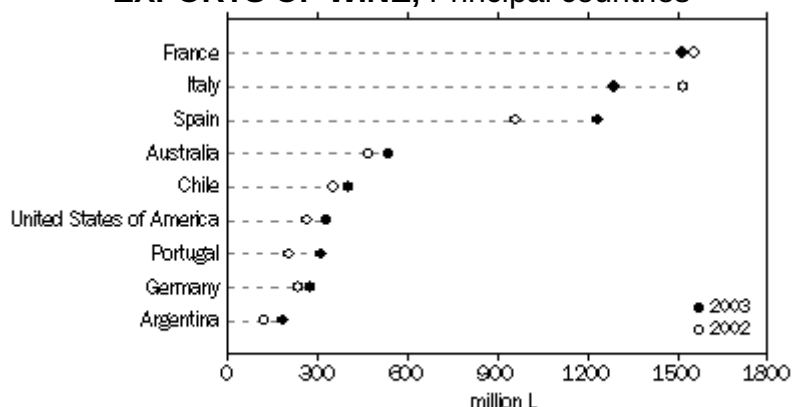
### PRODUCTION OF WINE, Principal countries



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2006.

The top seven countries exporting the largest volumes of wine in 2003 were France, Italy, Spain, Australia, Chile, United States of America and Portugal. These seven countries accounted for 77.1% of total world wine exports. Australia, with 536.5 million litres of wine exported, was ranked the fourth largest exporter of wine. Australia exported 52.6% of its wine production, which was the second highest proportion, when compared to the other leading wine producing countries. The highest proportion was recorded by Chile which exported 60.3% of the wine it made. Australia's per capita consumption of wine in 2003 increased to 21.3 litres (20.5 litres in 2002), but was still well below the leading countries of France (55.4 litres), Portugal (52.6 litres) and Italy (51.1 litres).

### EXPORTS OF WINE, Principal countries



Source: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (O.I.V.) 2006.

## About this Release

Continues: 7310.0 and 8366.0

A statistical compendium of Australia's wine and grape industry containing information on: area of vines and production of grapes by region; wine production and grapes crushed by region; structure of the wine manufacturing industry; inventories of wine owned by winemakers at 30 June; brandy and grape spirit production; domestic wine sales; exports and imports of wine; price indexes of grapes and wine; consumption of wine; and world comparisons.

# Explanatory Notes

## Explanatory Notes

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents final estimates from the ABS collections: Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 2005-06; Wine and Spirit Production, 2005-06; Wine Statistics, 2005-06 and Vineyards, 2006. Not all data from these collections are published here. Some further data are available for a charge, on application to the ABS.

**2** This publication is a summary of statistics on grape and wine production and related activities collected by the ABS and from other sources. Some of the data used in this publication were obtained from various ABS collections for which publications with appropriate Explanatory Notes are already available. The bibliography contains a list of these publications. However, much of the data are only available in this publication and the following notes are provided to assist users.

**3** The Viticulture tables replace the previous publication **Viticulture, Australia** (cat. no. 7310.0) and contain information on area of vines and production of red and white grapes for the 2006 season. The continuing collection of varietal data is supported by Australia's grape-growers and winemakers and the Australian government through the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation.

**4** Differences exist between the grape production intended for winemaking reported by grape growers in the viticulture collection and the quantity of fresh grapes crushed by winemakers reported in the Wine and Spirit Production Collection. Differences in the collection methodologies, as outlined below, mean some difference should always be apparent between the series.

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF VITICULTURE SURVEY

**5** Viticultural statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred and are derived from

information obtained in a collection of all known growers.

**6** Prior to the 1999 collection, an exercise was undertaken to increase the number of known growers included in the collection. The improved coverage, of over 1,000 growers, means that the data presented for 1999 and later years are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

**7** The scope of the 2006 collection is based on establishments undertaking vineyards activity.

**8** Tasmanian data are collected in partnership with the **Department of Primary Industries and Water**. The scope of the collected data is the same as for other states.

**9** Viticultural statistics are presented on an Australian Geographical Indications basis in this issue. The Geographical Indications are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Act 1980**. The zones and regions listed in the following table were provided to the ABS by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The list includes those regions which had been determined at the time of the Vineyards 2006 Survey.

**10** For more detail on Australian Geographical Indications including maps of the zones and regions contact the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation web site <<http://www.awbc.com.au>>.

## AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

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### Zone - Region

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#### New South Wales

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Big Rivers - Murray Darling (NSW), Perricoota, Riverina, Swan Hill (NSW), Other  
Central Ranges - Cowra, Mudgee, Orange, Other  
Hunter Valley - Hunter, Other  
Northern Rivers - Hastings River, Other  
Northern Slopes  
South Coast - Shoalhaven Coast, Southern Highlands, Other  
Southern New South Wales - Canberra District, Gundagai, Hilltops, Tumbarumba, Other  
Western Plains

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#### Victoria

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Central Victoria - Bendigo, Goulburn Valley, Heathcote, Strathbogie Ranges, Upper Goulburn, Other  
Gippsland  
North East Victoria - Alpine Valleys, Beechworth, Glenrowan, Rutherglen, Other  
North West Victoria - Murray Darling (Vic.), Swan Hill (Vic.), Other  
Port Phillip - Geelong, Macedon Ranges, Mornington Peninsula, Sunbury, Yarra Valley, Other  
Western Victoria - Grampians, Henty, Pyrenees, Other

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#### Queensland

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Queensland - Granite Belt, South Burnett, Other

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### South Australia

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Barossa - Barossa Valley, Eden Valley, Other  
Far North - Southern Flinders Ranges, Other  
Fleurieu - Currency Creek, Kangaroo Island, Langhorne Creek, McLaren Vale, Southern Fleurieu, Other  
Limestone Coast - Coonawarra, Mount Benson, Padthaway, Robe, Wrattenbully, Other  
Lower Murray - Riverland, Other  
Mount Lofty Ranges - Adelaide Hills, Adelaide Plains, Clare Valley, Other  
The Peninsulas

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### Western Australia

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Central Western Australia  
Eastern Plains, Inland and North of Western Australia  
Greater Perth - Peel, Perth Hills, Swan Districts, Other  
South West Australia - Blackwood Valley, Geographe, Great Southern, Manjimup, Margaret River, Pemberton, Other  
West Australian South East Coastal

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### Tasmania

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Tasmania

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### Northern Territory

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Northern Territory

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### Australian Capital Territory

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Australian Capital Territory

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## SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF WINE SURVEYS

**11** Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes are included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey. Wine production data are collected from these winemakers on a winery (location) basis to allow for state and regional data output. The grapes crushed by these wineries includes grapes owned by others and crushed on a commission or contract basis, often for wine producers who do not have their own crushing facilities. These wineries account for approximately 98% of total crushings by all winemakers crushing 50 or more tonnes of fresh grapes. Limited information on the quantity of grapes crushed and domestic wine sales are also obtained from wineries crushing between 50 and 400 tonnes. These data are collected on a winery (location) basis in the Wine Statistics Survey. The main purpose for this supplementary collection is to establish the scope and coverage of both the main production collection and the monthly wine sales collection.

**12** Winemakers who crush more than 400 tonnes of grapes and have domestic wine sales of 250,000 litres or more in either of the two previous years are included in the Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy Survey. These details on inventories of Australian beverage wine by wine type are collected at 30 June. For those winemakers that have sales less than 250,000 litres and have a grape crush of 400 tonnes or more, a freestanding set of inventory questions have been included in the Wine and Spirit Production Survey.

**13** All inventories data are collected on an Australia-wide basis only and state figures are

therefore not available. Inventories data collected from 1996 include all Australian-produced wines owned by these winemakers and held anywhere in Australia. In years previous to 1996, inventories included only those Australian-produced wines held by winemakers on any of their own premises, regardless of ownership. This change in the measurement of inventories means that data for 1996 and later are not directly comparable with earlier years.

**14** The number of winemakers who fall within the scope of the wine inventories collection may vary from year to year as sales vary and individual wineries are included in, or excluded from, the wine sales collection. It is possible that inventories data may vary slightly each year as new wineries, with either large or small inventories, come into the scope of the collection. In particular, the published (i.e. closing) inventories figures for any one year may not equate with the opening inventories for the following year.

**15** The wine content of products consisting of a mixture of wine and fruit juice, commonly known as 'coolers', is included in the appropriate wine category of the wine from which it is made, which is generally table wine.

## PRICE INDEXES

**16** The index for 'Wine grapes' is from the Producer Price Index (PPI) for materials used in manufacturing industries (specifically, wine grapes used in **ANZSIC Subdivision 21**). The valuation basis for PPI indexes is purchasers' prices, defined as the amount paid by the purchaser inclusive of any non-deductible taxes on products and transport and trade margins. The 'Wine grapes' index is calculated by using the base weighted movement in prices for each of the grape varieties included in the survey. The index does not allow for price movements caused by a change in the mix of varieties. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data. The index for 'Wine grapes' is the comparison of the respective June quarter indexes. All other series represented in Table 32 are the average annual movements.

**17** The Sales by manufacturers index consists of three components: 'Domestic' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines manufactured for domestic consumption; 'Export' represents the price manufacturers receive for wines that are exported and are priced on a 'free on board' (f.o.b.) basis at the main Australian ports of export; and, 'Total wine' which represents the combined index of Domestic and Export. The valuation basis for these indexes is basic prices, defined as the amount received by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and transport and trade margins. Refer **Producer Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6427.0), unpublished data and **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data.

**18** The Import index for 'Wine' is the import price index for wine and priced on a f.o.b. country of origin basis. Refer **International Trade Price Indexes, Australia** (cat. no. 6457.0), unpublished data. The Consumer index for 'Wine' is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for wine, while the 'All groups' index is the All groups CPI. Refer **Consumer Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6401.0).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**19** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals,

businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

## **ABS PUBLICATIONS**

**20** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the **Catalogue of Publications and Products** (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

# **Bibliography**

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **ABS PUBLICATIONS**

**Apparent Consumption of Alcohol, Australia**, cat. no. 4307.0.55.001.

**Consumer Price Index, Australia**, cat. no. 6401.0.

**Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 2003-04**, cat. no. 6530.0.

**International Merchandise Trade, Australia**, cat. no. 5422.0.

**International Trade Price Indexes, Australia**, cat. no. 6457.0.

**Producer Price Indexes, Australia**, cat. no. 6427.0.

**Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers**, cat. no. 8504.0.

### **ABS SURVEYS AND DATABASES**

Export Price Index.

Import Price Index.

International Trade database.

Inventories of Australian Wine and Brandy, 30 June 2006.

Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers.

Vineyards, 2006.

Wine and Spirit Production, 2005-06.

Wine Statistics, 2005-06.

## **NON-ABS SOURCES**

**The State of Vitiviniculture in the World and the Statistical Information in 2003**, Office International de la Vigne et du Vin, Paris.

# **Glossary**

## **GLOSSARY**

### **Beverage wine**

Table, sparkling and fortified wine produced for direct consumption and not for distillation.

### **Brandy**

The spirit obtained by the distillation of wine in such a manner as to ensure that the spirit possesses the taste, aroma and other characteristics generally attributed to brandy, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Schedule to this Standard.

### **De-alcoholised wine**

Normally fermented wine in which the alcohol has been removed and which retains all other components.

### **Distillation wine**



Wine used for the purpose of distillation into grape spirit.

### **Domestic sales**

All sales of Australian produced wine by winemakers within the scope of the **Sales of Australian Wine by Winemakers** survey, whether they be wholesale or retail sales, or bulk sales to other wineries outside of the scope of the survey. Excluded are inter-winery sales, sales where the wine will be exported, sales to other winemakers with on-site crushing facilities, sales for ship and aircraft stores, sales of imported wine and the volume of imported wine blended with Australian wine sold domestically.

### **Exports**

Exports of wine to overseas ports including sales made by exporters and wine producers.

### **Feints and low wine**

Parts of the distillate which are not useable.

### **Fortified wine**

Wine to which grape spirit has been added, thereby adding alcoholic strength and precluding further fermentation. Fortified wine must contain at least 150 millilitres/litre and not more than 200 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade.

### **Grafted/grafting**

The connection of two pieces of living plant tissue, so that they unite and grow as one plant.

### **Grape spirit**

Alcohol spirit of vinous origin used in fortification or as a base for grape flavoured spirits. The spirit is obtained from the distillation of wine, by-products of winemaking or the fermented liquor of a mash of dried grapes and contains methanol in a proportion not exceeding 3 grams per litre at 20° Centigrade of the ethanol content.

### **Imports cleared for home consumption**

Imported goods brought into the country for consumption or further processing, but excluding goods imported with the reasonable expectation of re-export within a limited time.

## **Intended planting**

The area of vines, reported on the ABS Vineyards collection form, grape growers intend to plant or graft after the current harvest, but before the next harvest.

## **Low alcohol wine**

Wine in which the alcohol content has been deliberately reduced or wine which has been produced with a lower alcohol level using either dilution or partial fermentation.

## **Marc**

The residue of grape skins and seeds after the juice has been extracted.

## **Table and other grapes**

This category refers to grape production that is not used for either winemaking or drying.

## **Table wine**

A product of the complete or partial fermentation of fresh grapes or products derived solely from grapes.

## **Sparkling wine**

The product of complete or partial fermentation of wine with contained sugars that has become surcharged with carbon dioxide.

## **Unfermented grape juice**

A sweet, clear, non-alcoholic liquid. Winemakers use the term to refer to must which has undergone clarification and stabilisation.

## **Unfortified wine**

Table or sparkling wine which must contain at least 80 millilitres/litre of ethanol at 20° Centigrade. Unfortified wines rely solely on fermentation for their alcoholic strength.

# **Abbreviations**

## ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ha	hectare
L	litre
L al	litres of alcohol
ML	megalitre
n.f.d.	not further defined
nec	not elsewhere classified
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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